

The arms are convex above, and quite flat on the under surface ; they are composed of narrow calcareous joints, each of which is furnished with appendages on the inferior angles ; on the second joint from the base of the arm a single short spine appears on either side ; before the arm leaves the disk, the number increases to three or four, the one on the inner side being longer than the others ; these spines are articulated to calcareous processes, with socket depressions for the insertion of the ball-joint of the spines ; the processes are scarcely visible at first, but increase in size, until, beyond the middle of the arm, their margin supplies space for the attachment of no fewer than twelve very short spines. The inner spine gradually increases in length from the base of the arm until it reaches its maximum about 2 inches from the disk ; soon thereafter it begins to decrease, and continues until it becomes of the same size as the others. This long slender spine is directed inwards on the flat underside of the arm, and reaches at its greatest length fully two-thirds across ; it is covered on its summit with a number of recurved spikelets. The second spine is slightly compressed towards the summit, where, on its inner margin, it is furnished with a few spikelets in a single series. When the animal is alive, a thin membrane covers the whole of the spines, as in other Echinodermata ; but in dried specimens this is scarcely discernible.

Two series of tentacle-pores run along the sides of the arms—one pore to each joint, placed near to and in a line with the spines. They can be easily traced for 2 inches or so along the length of the arm ; but whether they continue much further it is difficult to say from the dried specimen. Two of these pores occur at the origin of the arms within the calcareous ring surrounding the mouth.

The breadth of the body is $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch. The most perfect arm in the specimen is 12 inches long ; but as this has been twice, perhaps more frequently, broken and repaired, it is probable that its true length would be at least 2 inches more. The relation of the body to the arms is thus as 1 to 9.

In the accompanying drawing (see woodcut, p. 78) the whole animal is represented at about half the natural size, and the upper surface of the disk at the size of life. Fig. 1 shows the upper surface of a ray about 2 inches from the disk ; fig. 2 the upper surface of the same ray ; fig. 3 the under surface, towards the extremity of the ray ; and fig. 4 one of the large inner spines, magnified.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the Pediculi infesting the different Races of Man.

MR. ANDREW MURRAY, the Secretary of the Horticultural Society, has lately read a paper before the Royal Society of Edinburgh on this subject. He confines himself to the study of the true *Pediculi*, including two species, viz. *P. capitis* and *P. vestimenti*, and proves that the pretended *P. tabescentium* is only *P. vestimenti*. He observes, "As to colour, I find that there is a considerable difference. The coloured races of man have correspondingly coloured parasites..."

As to form, there is not so much scope for difference. . . Using these as characters, then, it is impossible to deny that there are tolerably well-marked differences between the parasites of different races; and as in several of these races I have had the benefit of a large series of specimens, I am able to add that these differences are constant."

"There remains the question, what is the value of these differences as bearing upon the unity of the human species? I am bound to confess that I think it leaves it exactly where it was before. I think I may say I have satisfactorily proved that there are differences, and that these differences are constant and permanent: that is, no doubt, something. But, unluckily, these differences are most singularly similar to the differences in the races whose unity is the question in dispute, and to solve which this evidence has been adduced. . . To attempt to draw any deduction from these differences in the *Pediculi* would therefore, as it appears to me, be something like begging the whole question."—*Trans. Royal Soc. Edinb.* 1861.

On a new Species of Fish belonging to the Genus Pagrus.

By DR. ALBERT GÜNTHER.

PAGRUS BOCAGII, Lowe.

D. $\frac{12}{10}$. A. $\frac{3}{8}$. L. lat. 65. L. transv. 7/17.

The greatest depth of the body is below the fourth dorsal spine, where it is one-third of the total length; the length of the head is one-fourth of it. The diameter of the eye equals the width of the interorbital space, is one-fourth of the length of the head, and two-thirds of that of the snout. The præorbital is longer than high, and higher than the orbit. There are six series of rather narrow scales between the præorbital and the angle of the præoperculum. Molar teeth in two series,—those of the outer series being conical, pointed, and much larger than those of the inner series. The third, fourth, and fifth dorsal spines are produced, flexible (in immature specimens); the second and third anal spines of nearly equal length and strength, one-third of the length of the head. The pectoral extends on to the vertical from the first soft anal ray, and its length is contained three and a half times in the total; the ventral reaches to the anal fin. Silvery, with red, shining golden stripes along the series of scales; a dark-claret spot on the back beneath the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth dorsal rays, extending on the membrane of the fin; a smaller spot on the upper part of the axil; the spinous dorsal, caudal, anal, and ventral fins with the margin blackish. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. Sea of Lisbon.

This fish forms a new addition to the European fauna. It has been sent to the British Museum by the Rev. R. T. Lowe in a fine collection of fishes made at Lisbon. He proposes to call it after Dr. Bocage, of the Lisbon Museum, in case it should prove to be a new form, and writes:—"It grows very large; I saw one which was 2 feet 10 inches long, and was said to weigh more than 16 lbs. Its head was bright red or vermilion. The elongate dorsal spines are only a conspicuous character in young examples."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* Nov. 13, 1860.